

THREE BRITISH WARSHIPS HIT IN COAST BATTLE

FINAL
EDITION

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IRISH IN DUBLIN RISE IN REVOLT; REBELS STILL HOLD PARTS OF CITY

GERMAN SQUADRON DASHES ACROSS NORTH SEA TO BRITAIN; DRIVEN BACK AFTER BATTLE

**Fleet Attacks Lowestoft, Following
a Raid by Zeppelins—British Fleet
and Air Squadron Bombard Ger-
mans on Belgian Coast.**

LONDON, April 25.—Raids by war squadrons by both the Germans and the British—the first in many months—marked to-day's development of the operations on the British and Belgian coasts. In each case the warships were accompanied by air fleets.

A squadron of German battle cruisers and light cruisers raided the English east coast under cover of darkness at 4 o'clock A. M. to-day, but was driven off in a sharp engagement with British cruisers and destroyers. The announcement of this raid was made by the British Admiralty.

News of a British raid on the German positions on the Belgian coast comes from Amsterdam. The despatches say the German naval base at Zeebrugge and other towns were subjected to a terrific bombardment from the sea while an air squadron threw down shells on the German batteries.

The Germans bombarded the British seaside resort of Lowestoft, 100 miles northeast of London, at long range, killing two men, a woman and a child in their beds. The bombardment did no great damage.

Engaged by British forces in a hot twenty-minute fight, the Germans made their escape in the darkness. Two British light cruisers and one destroyer were hit, but none of the warships was sunk.

The German cruiser squadron appeared off Lowestoft five hours after three Zeppelins appeared off the coast on a bomb dropping expedition. The Zeppelins dropped twenty incendiary bombs, injuring one man, but doing no great damage. At about the same time as the cruiser raid five German warplanes attacked the French port of Dunkirk across the channel, killing a woman and wounding three men.

The official announcement of the raid of the German squadron, issued by the Admiralty, is as follows: "At about 4.30 o'clock this morning the German cruiser squadron, accompanied by light cruisers and destroyers, appeared off Lowestoft. The local naval forces engaged it, and in about twenty minutes it returned to Germany, chased by our light cruisers and destroyers.

"On shore two men, one woman and a child were killed. The material damage seems to have been insignificant, so far as is known at present. Two British light cruisers and a destroyer were hit, but none were sunk."

The despatch describing the bombardment of the German positions on the Belgian coast says:

"Several British warships, accompanied by destroyers and other vessels, yesterday bombarded Zeebrugge and the German batteries off Bruges, Blankenberge and Knokke. The bombardment was one of the heaviest since the beginning of the war, and also of the longest duration.

"The damage done at Zeebrugge is said to have been enormous. The harbor and docks were hit several times and some ships were sunk. British aircraft also threw bombs on German batteries."

PARIS, April 25.—Five German war planes raided the French coast of Dunkirk this morning, dropping six bombs. One woman was killed and three men wounded. The War Office announced that only slight damage was done.

CAVALRY RUSHED INTO MOUNTAINS ON VILLA'S TRAIL

Report Locating Bandit Southwest of Satevo and West of Parral Credited.

AVIATORS TO ASSIST.

Hope for Outlaw's Capture Renewed—Funston Will Go to Meet Obregon.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 25.—A final dash after Villa was reported to-day to have been started by an American detachment, while the main expeditionary forces were being concentrated at Nampiqua and Colonia, Durango.

A column of cavalry was said to be driving swiftly toward Villa's last reported hiding place in the Chihuahua Sierras, near Nonoava. No details of the movement were obtainable here.

Two new aeroplanes undergoing their final tests at the local camp were expected to join the chase.

Consul Fletcher at Chihuahua City has sent despatches "reliably" locating the bandit chieftain sixty miles southwest of Satevo and west of Parral. This fits the situation of Nonoava, where other reports have located Villa.

Army officers, with hope for the bandit's capture renewed, pointed out that if these reports prove true, Villa has stopped his dash southward toward Durango and is doubling on his tracks slightly northward and westward toward the mountainous region between the States of Chihuahua and Sonora.

Army officers also explained that if Villa has turned in the direction indicated it will work directly into the plans for a shortening of the American line of communication, since the most advanced columns can turn back northward in their pursuit. It was indicated that practically the same line of communication will be maintained, but that the line will be shortened.

**FUNSTON AND SCOTT
BOTH WILL CONFER
WITH GEN. OBREGON.**

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 25.—Gen. Funston will accompany Gen. Hugh L. Scott to the conference with Gen. Alvaro Obregon, Carranza Minister of War, at El Paso or Juarez, it was announced at Department Headquarters to-day.

Assurances that the de facto Government is prepared to cope with Villa bands in Northern Chihuahua are expected to be made by Gen. Obregon at the conference. He will reveal his plans for policing the country. Should they be deemed adequate by Gen. Scott, who will report to Washington, the de facto Government will renew its request that American troops be withdrawn from Mexico.

The general belief, however, is that Scott will declare the American troops must remain until Villa is dead or captured.

The conference is likely to begin Thursday or Friday.

That several weeks, a least, will elapse before the troops are withdrawn, is the general belief.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

Gilson's Conviction Stands.

ALBANY, April 25.—The judge, after convicting Arthur W. Gilson of grand larceny for converting the funds of Mrs. Florence Menzies, for whose death he was charged, tried off a murder charge, the jury disbelieving the charges, was upheld by the Court of Appeals to-day.

O'Connell Street, Dublin; General Post Office Seized by the Rebels



The building on the left to which the arrow points is the general post office. The statue in the foreground is that of Daniel O'Connell, affectionately known in Ireland as "The Liberator." The monument back of it is a column erected in honor of Lord Nelson, the great English Admiral.

PRESIDENT AT PRINCETON; VOTES IN THE PRIMARY

Mrs. Wilson Makes Trip With Him—Many Women Out to Greet Them.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 25.—President Wilson arrived at Princeton early this afternoon, went direct to the polls and voted for the delegates who will support him in the National Convention at St. Louis.

The President was met at the station by a company of the New Jersey National Guard. Secret service men also accompanied him as he made his way through town with Gov. Fielder.

A large crowd, including many women, braved the raw day to greet the President and Mrs. Wilson. This was Mrs. Wilson's first trip to Princeton since her marriage. She did not leave the private car with the President, but later appeared on foot.

After voting the President planted a tree on the border of the Lincoln Highway. Gov. Fielder planted one in honor of President Wilson. Speakers referred to Lincoln and Wilson as the "two burden bearers of the nation."

FACES 45-YEAR TERM.

Convicted Who Escaped From Auburn Caught and Sent Back.

John Leroy Gaskin, twenty-five years old, who escaped from Auburn Prison, New York, on March 21, and was recaptured here last Friday, was sentenced to a term of forty-five years in the State Prison for the same offense.

HURRY-UP NOTE TO BERLIN CONSIDERED 'IN WASHINGTON'

**Wilson Not in Favor of Long Delay in Making
Reply—Warning Given of
Over-Confidence.**

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Indications are that Ambassador Gerard will be asked to expedite Germany's reply, if it is not forthcoming soon.

This intimation is given out by high authority in connection with a warning against over-confidence in the outcome of the pending negotiations. Hope of a favorable settlement has been tempered somewhat by official word that Germany faces a very difficult task of convincing its own people of the justice of the President's demands.

There is no question the Government of Germany wishes to avoid a hawk, if German editorial comment which has been given President Wilson is an indication. Official dispatches on the other hand suggest that the suddenness and force of the President's note has brought the Imperial Government face to face with the necessity of quick action at a time when it appears difficult to convince the German people of its necessity.

It is believed this country may have the German position within a very short time, probably tonight or tomorrow. When the President left to-day for Princeton to vote, he requested that any news of importance received during the day from Ambassador Gerard be forwarded to him at once.

The President is familiar with the difficulties facing the German Government, but he feels that this country has done its part and there will be no relaxation in the purpose to stop U-boat warfare pending adoption of methods meeting American approval.

It has been reported in official circles that German officials have assured Ambassador Gerard that Germany is ready to make concessions. Whether or not such assurances will be acceptable to the United States can only be determined after German officials have presented their proposals during a readiness.

17 KILLED IN FIRST CLASH OF SOLDIERS AND REBELS ON THE STREETS OF DUBLIN

**Post Office Seized, but Is Recaptured
by Troops—Revolution Planned
to Begin as Casement, Aided by
Germans, Landed Arms.**

SECOND UPRISING AFTER THE FIRST IS QUELLED

LONDON, April 25.—A revolution in Ireland, planned by the German Government, brought about a terrific riot in Dublin yesterday in which twelve citizens were killed by British soldiers and four or five soldiers were killed by the rioters.

Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, made the announcement to-day in the House of Commons.

Mr. Birrell admitted that the revolutionists had control of four or five sections of Dublin and that telegraph and cable communication had been extremely difficult. No information has reached London from Dublin to-day as far as the public knows.

From the best information obtainable it appears that the rioting prevailed for twenty-four hours or more. Hundreds must have been injured. Mr. Birrell's scant information indicates that there were two distinct outbreaks, each attended by great violence and considerable loss of life.

Whether there has been rioting in other parts of Ireland Mr. Birrell did not say. But there is no doubt that the Dublin riot was part of a carefully thought out plan to plunge Ireland into a revolution in connection with the arrival in Ireland of a German expedition bearing arms and ammunition under the leadership of Sir Roger Casement.

NEWS ABOUT CASEMENT HELD BACK.

The fact that Sir Roger's expedition was headed off by British warships, that he was captured and that his ship was sunk at a point off the Irish coast did not become public until to-day. It was not known in Ireland until this morning that the Casement attempt to invade the country had proved abortive.

In ignorance of the failure of the German attempt to land troops and arms and munitions by sea the conspirators evidently went ahead with their plans in Dublin. They counted on Sir Roger sweeping through the country, gathering up revolutionists and arming them as he went.

It is known that the Dublin revolutionists assembled so quietly and quickly that the constabulary and the normal military establishment were taken by surprise. Immediately after organizing the revolutionists seized the Dublin Post Office, which is the centre of telegraph and communication throughout Ireland and cable communication with England.

Cable communication was at once suspended. Telegraph wires were commandeered for the use of the revolutionists and for a time they appeared to have entire control of the situation. It is believed, from information coming from other than official sources, that the revolutionists attempted to seize Dublin Castle, Beggar's Bush Barracks—probably at the time practically emptied of troops—and other public buildings.

Undoubtedly the revolutionists were in complete control of the situation for a time. The local authorities were compelled to send for help to the Curragh of Kildare, where there is an immense military camp supposed to be composed of about 40,000 soldiers.

Consequently the Curragh is a short journey from Dublin—a matter of a couple of hours. Soldiers were put on trains and sent from the Curragh to Dublin to quell the rioting, but the progress of the train or trains was necessarily slow. It is believed that the revolutionists, anticipating this troop movement, took care to disable the railway lines.

In the time the troops arrived, and there was bloody fighting in many parts of Dublin, particularly in the wide stretch of O'Connell Street, in front of the post office, where the rioters were gathered in force. The first force to reach Dublin succeeded in regaining the post office and driving the mob from the main part of the city.

SECOND UPRISING FOLLOWS QUELLING OF THE FIRST.

It would appear that this force was insufficient to preserve order, for Mr. Birrell in his statement to the House of Commons, said that there was a second uprising. How far this progressed before it was subdued is not known. Mr. Birrell admitted that the revolutionists were in control of several sections of Dublin at 7 o'clock last night. In view of the fact that this hour was the latest he mentioned it was assumed in the House that he had received no news from Dublin to-day.

Mr. Birrell said that many arrests had been made. He was unable to